

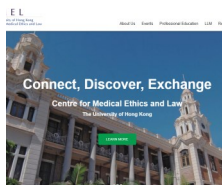


FEBRUARY ISSUE 2019

We are CMEL! Welcome to the twenty-fourth issue of the CMEL Newsletter! This publication aims to update you on the latest news and information in the biomedical world. We will also share information about upcoming events, so stay tuned! Find out more about [CMEL](#). We also have a Facebook page, you can follow us [here](#).

Top stories in this newsletter

CMEL Events: **Launch of the revamped CMEL website**



CMEL has recently revamped its website. Click [here](#) to visit the revamped website.

本中心最近推出了革新版的中心網站，[按此](#)到訪革新版的網站。

Artificial intelligence in medicine – Hong Kong Hospital Authority's plan, CMEL's seminar on 14 March 2019 and more

By the end of this year, the Hong Kong Hospital Authority will begin studying whether it is feasible to apply artificial intelligence (AI) in the workflow of frontline doctors. The use of AI is expected to assist doctors in their practice. Click [here](#) for the news article. If you are interested in learning more about AI in medicine, you may wish to attend our seminar on the ethical challenges arising from the use of AI in clinical medicine to be held on 14 March 2019. The registration page can be reached [here](#). Lastly, a recent commentary on the use of automation and AI in surgery may be of interest and is available [here](#).

香港醫院管理局計劃在 2019 年底或之前開始研究以人工智能協助前線醫生的可行性，[按此](#)閱讀報章報導。本中心將於 2019 年 3 月 14 日舉行關於醫學人工智能帶來的倫理問題的研討會，閣下可[按此](#)報名。另外，最近有一篇有關在外科應用自動化及人工智能的評論，閣下可[按此](#)閱讀該評論。

In the News:



Dutch dementia patient opted for euthanasia earlier out of fear of loss of capacity

A dementia patient had euthanasia carried out on her earlier than she would have liked in the Netherlands because she feared that, as her dementia progressed, she would lose the mental capacity required to reconfirm her consent to euthanasia. Read more [here](#).

荷蘭的一名失智症病人擔憂失智症會使她失去確認進行安樂死的意願所需的精神行為能力，故此她唯有提早進行安樂死，[按此](#)閱讀更多。

Chinese researchers cloned monkeys whose genes were edited to bring about mental illness

In further news about gene editing, Mainland Chinese scientists have edited the genes of macaque monkey embryos to induce mental illness in the macaque monkeys and eventually cloned five gene-edited macaque monkeys. This experiment has led to renewed concerns that it might be unethical to conduct experiments on animals which are remarkably similar to humans. Our Co-Director, Associate Professor Terry Kaan, shared his view on this matter with the South China Morning Post. Click [here](#) for the newspaper article.

內地研究人員在實驗中編輯獼猴的基因以誘發獼猴的精神疾病，最終複製了五隻基因編輯獼猴，該實驗引起以與人類高度相似的動物進行實驗是否符合倫理的爭議。本中心總監簡尚恒副教授在南華早報的採訪中闡述了他的見解，請[按此](#)閱讀相關報導。

In Commentary:



Ethics dumping and the export of unethical research practices from the developed world

Recent news reports of controversial biomedical experiments have given rise to concerns over ethics dumping, which refers to researchers from one jurisdiction carrying out experiments in another jurisdiction, which usually has laxer regulations, because the experiments would either not be permitted or would only be permitted in an undesirable way in their own jurisdiction. Click [here](#) for an article on ethics dumping from The Economist.

最近有關具爭議性的生物醫學實驗的報導引起了對道德傾銷的擔憂。“道德傾銷”即來自一個國家的研究人員在另一個往往規管較寬鬆的國家進行實驗，而該實驗在他們自己的國家遭禁止或只會在不理想的情況下獲准進行。[按此](#)閱讀《經濟學人》中一篇關於道德傾銷的文章。